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SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, I press the cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of the hon. Member, Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai, to vote. The question is—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 77,81,200 for Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100. ’ ”

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,81,200 under Demand XX—Co-operation. ’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,74,300 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture. ’

“ Before explaining the scope of the Grant and the policy, I may say a few words about the adequacy of the Grant. The Budget Estimate of Rs. 389 lakhs is about Rs. 100 lakhs more than the Budget Estimate for 1951-52. The expenditure under this Grant has been increasing from Rs. 105.7 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 289 lakhs in 1951-52, that is, in the course of five years, and this year it has come to Rs. 389 lakhs. Some may consider that this Grant is too much. To them I would point out that a sum of Rs. 389 lakhs for our State, in which the net area of crops sown is about 350 lakhs of acres, cannot be considered too much. The per acre expenditure works out to about only a rupee. If we take the population into consideration, the per capita expenditure will be far less, and probably it will be only half a rupee. The increase in expenditure during the past few years under this head is partly due to the expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes and largely due to the purchase of agricultural machinery, the capital expenditure on which is for some reason or other shown under the Revenue Account. If we exclude this capital expenditure, the expenditure for normal administration will be far less. Honourable Members will agree that this expenditure is by no means extravagant, considering the facts that agriculture is the basic industry which provides food for the community and raw products for industry and that the Agricultural department is one of the most important branches of administration. I know that there are some others who consider that the expenditure on agriculture is inadequate, compared to the expenditure of certain other departments. The expenditure of about 389 lakhs out of a total expenditure of the State under Revenue Account of Rs. 6,690 lakhs works out to less than 6 per cent. To such critics, I should perhaps explain that the Demand

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under Agriculture does not include expenditure on State Trading Schemes which come under Demand XLI which includes schemes for the purchase and distribution of manures, iron and steel, and pipes and fittings. Further, considerable amounts for schemes intended for agricultural improvement are provided under other heads in the Budget, like tank improvement schemes and small irrigation schemes having Grow More Food value. The total provision made in the Budget under several Demands including Agriculture but excluding Major Irrigation Schemes, which will help agriculture in one way or other, works out to about Rs. 600 lakhs. It is true that we have had this year to cut out drastically less essential schemes in view of the stringent financial position of the State; but I can assure the House that the Government are not unaware of the needs of agriculture and an adequate provision has been made in the Budget.

“The Demand for Rs. 389 lakhs comprises the estimated expenditure on direction, superintendence, experimental farms, demonstration and propaganda, agricultural education, agricultural engineering, agricultural research, marketing and a few other minor items. We have provided Rs. 11.48 lakhs under direction and superintendence, about 31.5 lakhs for agricultural research and experiments, about Rs. 13 lakhs for agricultural education, Rs. 162 lakhs for charges under demonstration and propaganda, Rs. 167 lakhs for agricultural engineering and about Rs. 1 lakh each for marketing and minor building works. It will be noticed that the provision for demonstration and propaganda includes provision for multiplication and distribution of seeds, measures for control of pests and diseases of crops, and expenditure on public exhibitions and fairs. The expenditure on agricultural education relates to expenditure on the two Agricultural Colleges in the State, the Central Farms at Coimbatore and Bapatla attached to the Colleges.

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“The provision for agricultural engineering includes costs of tractors, pumpsets, pipes, oil engines, etc., the cost of contour bunding operations and the cost on the operating staff. The provision for experiments and research provides for expenditure on the Research Institute at Coimbatore, the various Research Stations in the State, and for many research schemes conducted entirely from State Funds and for the State's share of the expenditure on the schemes partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Commodity Committees. I should perhaps here point out that the receipts under the Revenue Head ‘XXIX—Agriculture’ has been correspondingly increasing during the recent years. This year's Budget Estimate is Rs. 131.69 lakhs. The recoveries under Agricultural Engineering amount to Rs. 23 lakhs and those from the Seed Distribution Schemes and certain other schemes amount to Rs. 80 lakhs. The receipts from agricultural stations by sale of produce and from the sale of green manure seeds, etc., are about Rs. 20 lakhs. The credit taken for transfers from the deposit accounts of grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Commodity Committees comes to about Rs. 6 lakhs.

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“ The activities of the Agricultural department have expanded and are bound to expand in all directions and the expenditure is bound to grow. There is an enormous demand not only for the services of the department but also for supplies like tractors, oil engines, manure, seeds, etc., and the department is not able to satisfy the demands fully. There is a clamour for supply of more oil engines under the hire-purchase system and for the hiring of more tractors, and complaints are frequently heard that requests for the supply of machinery are not promptly complied with. The department has to comply with the requisitions in some order of priority and there is necessarily some time lag between application and compliance. The Government, of course, cannot find the entire capital for all machinery required. Wherever possible, private capital must be utilized in order that the machinery at the disposal of Government may be given for the use of such of the agriculturists as cannot find their own capital.

“ From the notice of cut motions given by the hon. Members, I am glad to find that they are taking keen interest in the several aspects of the work of this department. But there are certain matters like land tenures which, though they have intimate connexion with Agriculture, are not entirely within the cognizance of the department. In other respects, nothing will be more welcome than constructive suggestions and criticisms from all the hon. Members. From what I am able to gather from the general debate on the Budget and the cut motions given notice of, the main criticisms are that the provision of facilities for agriculturists, like loans, seeds, tractors, etc., is inadequate and that the measures for the production of more food are ineffective. I would first like to draw attention to the fact that five years of continuous drought considerably limited the results of the food production campaign and the results are, therefore, not as spectacular as they might be. The Grow More Food Enquiry Committee set up by the Central Government have gone into the relative merits of the various schemes and their report is awaited. The policy of the Government of India in respect of Grow More Food subsidies has undergone considerable change and they have so far sanctioned Rs. 47 lakhs out of Rs. 138 lakhs applied for, for 1952-53. Luckily, the seasonal prospects are a little brighter this year and with the policy of decontrol of foodgrains which we have given effect to, I am sure that the measures taken by Government for increasing food production will be more fruitful and the agriculturists will do all in their power to increase the production of foodgrains without the fear of Government procurement or price control. Before I dwell at greater length on our intensive cultivation schemes, let me refer to the general criticisms against the Agricultural Department. I may state that our organization in the State compares favourably with many other major States in India and its efficiency is no less. Recently considerable attention has been paid to extension service in Agriculture. We have recently appointed a Joint Director of Agriculture to concentrate on the work of the organization of extension services. We are also taking measures to organize village agricultural associations in order that they may assist the agricultural officers in bringing to light the local needs

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so that extension work, particularly before the cultivation season, may be more purposeful and effective. It is true that the staff at our disposal is limited but no useful purpose will be gained by merely increasing the staff without regard to quality or without adequate finance for expanding the services that they have to provide. Our agriculturists are shrewd and intelligent people; but they are crippled by poverty and there is, therefore, a limit for the development of agriculture and for the adoption of agricultural improvements that can be recommended. The problem that the Agricultural Department has to face is, therefore, more basic and fundamental than is commonly supposed. Nevertheless, we have tried to make the work of the department as efficient and useful as possible. You might remember that in the previous years, one strong criticism was that the agricultural demonstrators were being mainly used for trading work instead of for demonstration and propaganda. Hon. Members are aware that the trading work relating to manures and iron and steel has been removed from the agriculture staff and handed over to co-operative and other agencies. I am glad to say that this has toned up considerably the work and usefulness of the department. The Government have been for some time considering that our Agriculture Graduates should be given more intensive practical training than is obtaining at present. We have been under correspondence with the Universities in order to extend the degree course to give practical training to the students for one full crop season which may be about six months or a little bit more. The All-India Council of Agricultural Education recently constituted has also taken this view and I am hoping that this proposal will materialize very soon. Agricultural Research is more or less like the power house and the Agriculture Department and the field staff are only the transmission lines. That our research work is on the right lines was the opinion expressed by the Expert Committee which reviewed the progress of the agricultural research in the State in 1949. Visitors from foreign countries also at different times have made such comments. The programme of research and progress made is reviewed every half-year by the Research Council at Coimbatore and an annual report is also submitted to Government. I hope to visit the Research Institute for a few days next month when I intend to review the work done in each section by personal discussion with the Specialists concerned. This is not the place to recount the work done in each research section, information about which can be obtained from the Administration Report and other publications, but I may assure the House that every care is being taken that fruitful lines of work are pursued and ineffective work is eliminated. Owing to financial stringency, we could not include in the Budget this year many new schemes, although for some of them, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Commodity Committees have approved grants. The most important new schemes proposed to be included are the schemes for the breeding of blast resistant strain of paddy, the continuation of the sugarcane research at Anakapalle and Gudiyatham, the scheme for eradication of weeds and a few others. There are about 40 agricultural research stations in this State and last year, a research

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station at Satyamangalam in the Lower Bhavani Project area was sanctioned. An Agricultural Farm at Paramakudi at Ramanathapuram district and Cashewnut Research Station at Mangalore were also sanctioned. These stations will come into full working order this year.

“ The future of Agricultural Research in the State will depend upon the quality of training in our Agricultural Colleges, and the number of admissions into each of the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla has been increased from 80 to 90 this year in view of the possible demand for Agricultural Graduates in connection with Community and other Projects. The rules for admission into the Agricultural Colleges are more or less the same as for other professional colleges. The sons of agriculturists and those having practical experience of agriculture are given preference, other things being equal. As I said before, a proposal to give an intensive practical bias to the course is under active consideration. This orientation will give a thorough grounding to the students in practical agriculture and make them understand the problems of the agriculturists. The Ford Foundation of America has volunteered to give financial aid to open Extension Departments in five selected Agricultural Colleges in India and to start village development work in a compact block of 50 villages round about the colleges. The Agricultural College, Coimbatore, has been selected as one of the colleges and if the scheme materializes, an extension course will be opened as a Post-graduate course without in any way interfering with the three-year academical course. Hon. Members must be aware that the F.A.O. and the Government of India have sponsored an International Soil Fertility Course which was recently opened at Coimbatore. We are making available our teaching staff, laboratory, farms, etc., for this course. I am sure that the mutual contact of many scientists from the South and South-East Asia and other parts of the world will have a beneficial effect on the teaching staff of the College.

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“ The Agricultural Engineering Branch is becoming increasingly popular. We have at present 293 tractors, of which 154 are provided with bulldozer equipments. We could not increase the number of tractors this year on the same scale as we originally contemplated under the Five-year Plan due to financial stringency. This year only a few new tractors will be purchased, but action is being taken to see that the tractors now in possession are not kept idle for one reason or another but are put to maximum working use. This kind of power-farming is new to this State and we have an experience of only about five years. The greatest handicap in this respect is the lack of trained personnel and inadequate supervisory staff. We are sending batches of men both gazetted and non-gazetted to the Central Tractor Organization, Delhi, for training every year. Apart from the efficiency of the supervisory staff, the outturn of the machines will depend to a large extent on the quality of the operating staff. I am not quite sure if the scales of pay that are paid by Government to the trained personnel are low; but the system of payment seems to require re-examination. Besides the basic monthly pay, the total earning should depend

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upon the actual work turned out in order to provide an incentive for greater outturn. I propose to get this question examined thoroughly and to see that only first-rate men who can do genuine work are retained. People, who hire tractors should also co-operate with the Government in this matter and see that the tractors are not unnecessarily detained and the programme of work upset. There is a very great demand for oil-engines on the hire-purchase system. At present we are having 844 oil-engines for hiring out to ryots; by the end of 1952-53 we propose to supply 3,000 oil-engines and 749 electric motors under the hire-purchase system. Such of those who can afford to buy their own engines will be well-advised to do so so that the Government scheme may help those who cannot afford to invest capital. The contour bunding scheme is becoming popular. Besides the work that is already started in Bellary district, work has recently started in Chittoor district as a famine measure. The question of reclamation of lands in the Tungabhadra Project area before water is allowed for irrigation is under investigation. A survey of waste lands in Ramanathapuram, Nellore and some other districts is being undertaken in order to help reclamation.

“Another innovation which is becoming very popular is the river pumping scheme. The Government have already sanctioned two river pumping units for each of the districts of Chingleput, Chittoor, Malabar and South Kanara and one in Ramanathapuram district. Proposals are under consideration for starting a few more in other places. The Government of India have refused to give their share of subsidy towards the working of this scheme and has suggested that it may be worked out on a ‘no profit, no loss’ basis. It is proposed, therefore, to work the schemes hereafter through co-operative societies, wherever possible. In regard to the schemes already in operation where co-operative societies do not come forward to take up the work, the Government will continue the schemes on the present lines and the beneficiaries will be asked to pay at full rates. There is also vast scope for small scale mechanization on the farms and it is hoped that the Research Engineering Section will pay constant attention to this.

“Next to irrigation, the most important requisite for Agriculture is manure. The targets for the distribution of ammonium sulphate and super phosphate during 1951-52 are 116,000 tons and 28,000 tons respectively. Against these targets, the quantities distributed till the end of May 1952 are 64,183 tons of ammonium sulphate and 12,932 tons of super phosphate. The intensive manuring scheme introduced in the deltaic area during the previous year is being continued. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 crore for 1952-53 as was done in 1951-52 to enable this Government to finance the intensive manuring scheme. Apart from straight fertilizers, facilities are given to manure mixing firms to manufacture mixtures for ryots crops and commercial crops. The quality and price of the mixtures are controlled and supervised by the department. Hon. Members are aware that groundnut cake is completely decontrolled and that agriculturists can buy freely in the market.

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“ Urban and rural compost making has made very good strides. Under the urban compost scheme, local bodies have manufactured and distributed 1·2 lakhs tons of compost till the end of May 1952 against a target of 2·32 lakh tons. Under rural compost scheme, as against the target of 1·04 lakh tons for 1951-52, 2·09 lakh tons has been manufactured up to the end of May 1952.

“ We have been placing great importance on green manure. Up to the end of May 1952, the Department has distributed 5,043 tons of green manure seeds as against a target of 3,214 tons.

“ The multiplication and distribution of improved paddy seeds is an important item of work of the Department. The quantity of improved paddy seeds distributed so far is 13,040 tons against a target of 14,572 tons; under millets, 553 tons has been distributed so far against a target of 2,030 tons. A provision of Rs. 73·49 lakhs is made in the Budget for the cost of seeds and overhead charges excluding the cost of the staff. The receipts by the sale of seeds are not shown in the Budget under the same sub-head and this is likely to give a wrong impression that the expenditure on the scheme is so much. The receipts by way of recovery by sale proceeds of the seeds is shown under the Revenue Head ‘ XXIX—Agriculture ’ and even there, it is not shown separately but included under ‘ Miscellaneous ’. I must explain here that seeds have to be purchased at a premium because the fields have to be rogued of off-types and the seeds have to be completely dried for seed purposes. The cost of improved seed is, therefore, naturally higher than that of the bazaar seeds. At the time of sale, difficulty is met with in disposal, particularly if the monsoon promises to be a failure, because no ryot would care to sow the higher-priced improved seeds when there is the risk that the crop may fail. But even so, there is a very large percentage of discerning ryots who always go in for these improved seeds. I am not unaware that complaints are frequently heard that the seeds sold by the Department do not have in some cases cent per cent germination. The defect may be due to many causes besides the failure of the staff to test the viability before the issue of the seeds—for example unsuitability of soil, lack of timely irrigation and so on. Wherever such complaints are received, they are fully investigated and suitable action is taken. We are trying an experiment to distribute improved seeds through village co-operative societies and also through selected seed farm ryots in interior villages by payment of a commission. I shall take all possible measures to improve matters in the distribution of improved seeds as the failure of seeds is man-made and is worse than the failure of rains. I may tell the House that the Department has been of considerable use in supplying seeds wherever there has been shortage of seeds or where seeds for short-term crops are required on account of the delay in the onset of rains. Sometimes seeds from Tanjore are found suitable in Chingleput. I may also state that in almost all cases, persons who have been winning prizes in the crop competition have used the improved seeds recommended or distributed by the Department.

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“The work that is being done by the Plant Protection staff is very much appreciated by the ryots. They have been able to bring under control large scale incidence of pests and diseases. Tests with insecticides have been carried out and confirmatory results have been obtained regarding comparative merits, concentration dosage, residual effects, etc., of different brands.

“The Cotton Extension Scheme is being continued. The area and production for 1951-52 target were 301,300 acres and 153,921 bales respectively. The estimates of area and production attained up to the end of May 1952 are 215,476 acres and 47,815 bales respectively. The programme for the current year aims at an additional area of 301,300 acres and a production of 155,429 bales in excess of the basic year 1949-50. In this connection, I may draw attention to the fact that cotton can be grown on rice fallows in the Tanjore district in the off season without detriment to the rice crop. There has also been a large increase in the production of Bimilipatam jute in the Visakhapatnam district. The growers of commercial crops have been affected by the recent fall in prices. The fall in gur price has also affected sugarcane growers in the non-factory areas. In factory areas, the Government have maintained a very fair price in spite of the slump in sugar.

“The regulation of markets for commercial crops is governed by the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act. Recently, new Market Committees were constituted or proposed to be constituted in Ramanathapuram for cotton and groundnut, in Tirunelveli for cotton, in Guntur for groundnut and tobacco. There is a good deal of misapprehension about the scope of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act and there is initial opposition from the traders whenever the Act is newly extended. The Act provides the mechanism for the growers and buyers to come together and for correct weighments and for payment on the spot. These markets are managed by locally elected committees and the Government do not interfere in their working once the Act is extended. The cesses collected by the Committees are spent by them and do not go into Government revenues.

“I should not let this occasion pass without referring to one important aspect of agriculture which is very often overlooked, viz., facilities for agricultural credit to finance agricultural operations. The credit available to agriculture by way of takkavi loans, Government subsidies, and credits issued by the co-operative organizations does not exceed Rs. 12 crores while the cost of production of crops in this State is roughly estimated at about Rs. 600 crores. This cost is only cost of production and does not include capital investment on livestock and dead stock like ploughs, implements, etc. It will thus be realized how much agriculturists are thrown on their own resources to improve agriculture which is the corner-stone of our economy. The Report of the Special Committee of the Reserve Bank must be awaited to see what measures will be taken to tackle this problem.

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"It is impossible in a brief Budget speech to explain the policy and programme of the many phases of agricultural work but I hope I have given sufficient information about our policies and programmes. I can assure hon. Members that the Government will do their best to improve the prosperity of the agriculturists. Our major stroke of policy, which is a direct evidence of this, is the decontrol of foodgrains which will remove the restrictions hitherto placed on the agriculturists and contribute to an increase of food production. Fortunately, agriculture is a question in which all of us are interested and I am sure that I shall have the support of all sections of the House. I shall value the constructive suggestions that the hon. Members will no doubt offer during the course of the debate on this Budget Demand and shall profit by them. With these words, I commend my Motion to the acceptance of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I must tell the House that all those Demands which are not put to vote before 6 o'clock to-day will be guillotined at 6 o'clock. Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,74,300 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"ఆగ్రహారము, ఈ రైతుల ప్రతిపాదనను నేను 100 రూపాయలకు కోస తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. వ్యవసాయశాఖా మంత్రులు నా కోస తీర్మానాన్ని ఉపసంహరించుకొనవలసినదని కోర రని, దానిని ఆగిరిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. మన దేశం ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయ దేశం. ఈ దేశం సర్వోత్తముఖంగా ఆభివృద్ధి కావాలంటే వ్యవసాయదారుని స్థితి బాగు పడాలి. ప్రభుత్వంవారు, వారి తోచేదాన్ని వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి, అధిక అహారో త్పత్తి రంగాలలో ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధచూపాలి. ఈ వ్యవసాయశాఖ నిమిత్తమై రూ. 3,80,00,000 ల వరకు ఖర్చు చేయదలచారు. దీనిలో రెండు కోట్ల రూపాయలకు పైగా సిబ్బందియొక్క జీత భత్యాలకే ఖర్చవుతుంది. మిగిలిన కొద్దిపాటి మొత్తమే వ్యవసాయ దారులకు సహాయమివ్వబడుతుంది.

"వ్యవసాయాన్ని ఆధునిక పద్ధతుల ననుసరించి కొనసాగించినట్లైతే హెచ్చు పంటలు వస్తాయి కాని ఇత్యైకుల నాటి నాగలిలోనే ఆభివృద్ధి సాదించలేము. ఈ విషయం వ్యవసాయశాఖ ఉద్యోగులకు తెలియను. ఆయినప్పటికీ రైతులలో ఆధునిక పరికరములయొక్క ఉపయోగముల గురించి వారు హెచ్చుగా ప్రచారం చేయరు. రైతులకు ఈ కొత్త పనియట్లు సరైనట్లే చేయరు. వ్యవసాయ డిమాండ్స్ పైట్లు బాగుగా తదుభ్యుక్తి వారు. అందులో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. కాని వారు సంపాదించుకొనిన విజ్ఞానమంతా పుస్తకములను చదివి ఆర్జించుకొన్నదే. ఈ విజ్ఞానాన్ని ఆచరణలోనికి తీసుకొనిరావడం వారికి తెలియదు. ఏ మట్టికి ఏ పంట వైరు చేయవచ్చుకో సరిగా చెప్పరు. పుస్తకాలలోని విషయములను అప్పజెప్పడం వరకు మాత్రమే వారికి చేసినపును. ఈ విషయంలో వ్యవసాయశాఖాద్యోగులు తగు శ్రద్ధతీసుకొని రైతుకు సచ్చ చెప్పి అధిక అహారోత్పత్తి చేయించవలసివుంది.

"రసాయనక ఎరువులను ఉపయోగించే విషయంలో కూడా వ్యవసాయ శాఖాద్యోగులు రైతులకు సరి అయిన సలహాలు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. వర్షాలు లేక నేల వేగిపోయి ఉన్న కాలంలో వారు రైతులకు రసాయనీకృత ఎరువులను భూములకు వేయమంటు

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న్నారు. ఈ విధంగా చేసినట్లైతే ఖామి సారంగాలుండుని రైతులు వాటిని వాడుకుంటారు. స్థానికంగా లభ్యమయ్యే వేడ, చెత్త, అకు మొదలైన ఎరువులను ధనం రూపంగా ఇవ్వమంటే వ్యవసాయశాఖాద్యోగులు రసాయనకవు పెరువులనే ఉపయోగించమనిస్తే, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం రసాయనకవు పెరువులనే ఇస్తోందనిపిస్తే చెబుతున్నారు. ఎక్కడో పామలయూ పర్వతాలలో ఉన్న కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని స్థానిక ఎరువులను సత్త, చేయించమని అభ్యర్థించినా లాభంలేకుండా ఉంది. అధికారోన్నతి ఈ విధంగా కుంటు పడుతోంది. ఇక loans ఇచ్చే విషయం గమనించండి. రసాయనకవు పెరువులు కొనటానికే అప్పు ఇస్తామంటారు. స్థానికంగా లభ్యమయ్యే ఎరువులను కొనుక్కోనే నిమిత్తం అప్పులు ఇవ్వమంటున్నారు. దీనివల్ల బలవంతంగా సరిగా ఉపయోగపడని రసాయన ఎరువులను రైతుల నైతిమీద రుద్దడం జరుగుతోంది. ఇంక అప్పులు sanction చేసే సందర్భంలోనూడా చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. అనేక మంది రైతులవద్దనుంచి అప్పులకు దరఖాస్తులు తీసుకొంటున్నారు. కాని వాటిని sanction చేయడం లేదు. Application form లను అప్పువేయించుకోవచ్చునని రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో అంగీకరించారు. కాని గుంటూరు జిల్లాకు వచ్చేసరికి application form లు అప్పు వేయించుకోవడంలేదు. వేయించుకుంటే ప్రాసీక్యూటర్ నూడా అంతేకాకుండా వ్యవసాయశాఖవారు విరూపుచేసిన సంఘాలలో సభ్యులుగా ఉన్నవారికే అప్పులు మంజూరు చేస్తామంటున్నారు. ఇదిచరకటనుంచి ఉన్న రైతు సంఘాలలోని సభ్యులకు అప్పులు ఇవ్వటం లేదు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం.

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“పంటలు సరిగా పండాలంటే నీరు ఉండాలి. నూతులలోనుంచి నీరు తోడుకోవడానికి ఇంజనన్లు సరిగా ఇవ్వటంలేదు. Agricultural Department వారు ఒక రైతుకు ఇంజను ఇవ్వాలని సిఫార్సుచేస్తే Industries Department వారు దానికి అంగీకరించడంలేదు. ఈ విధంగా ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటువారి అభిప్రాయాన్ని ఇంకొక డిపార్టుమెంటువారు మన్నించకపోయినట్లైతే రైతుకు ఏ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం సహాయపడగలదో గమనించాలి. ఇక ఇంజన్లు కొనుక్కోనే సందర్భంలోనూడా రైతులు కంపెనీలనుంచి స్వయంగా కొనుక్కుంటేనే అది ఏ మూడు వేల రూపాయలకో లభ్యమవుతుంది. లేక Agricultural Department ద్వారా అప్పు తీసుకొని ఇంజన్ తీసుకుంటే దాని ధర ఏ అయిదువేలూ ఉంటోంది. వ్యవసాయశాఖ సహాయం కోరినవారు ఈ హద్దు ధరలెచ్చి కొనుక్కోవలసి వస్తోంది.

“ఇక కొలతలు, బరువుల విషయం ఆలోచించండి. ఈ విషయంలో ఒక పద్ధతి అంచనా విమీలేదు. ఒక ప్రాంతంలో వీశకు నాలుగు కేల్లంటే, వేరొక ప్రాంతంలో 5 కేల్లు ఒక వీశ అవుతుందంటారు. కొన్ని జిల్లాలలో ఫుట్టి అంటే 2 బస్తాలు, మరి కొన్ని జిల్లాలలో 13 బస్తాలు. ఈ లేదాలు లేకుండా రాష్ట్రానికింతటా ఈ బరువులు, కొలతలు ఒకే విధంగా ఉండేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇకపోతే Agricultural Statistics విషయం చూడండి. Revenue Department వారు ఇచ్చే Statistics ఒక విధంగా ఉంటాయి. Agricultural Department వారు ఇచ్చే Statistics ఇంకొక విధంగా ఉంటాయి. ఒకదానికి ఇంకొక దానికి ఎటువంటి పోలికా ఉండదు. ఈ విషయంలో రానున్న రావుగారి కమిటీ రిపోర్టులో ఏముందో గమనించండి. Agricultural Department వారు ఇచ్చిన Statistics చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉంటోంది. ఈ Statistics లో చాలా విషయాల గురించి “no information is furnished” అని ప్రాసీ ఉంటుంది. పంట ఎంత వచ్చింది, సాగుబడి ఖర్చు ఎంతైంది, వ్యవసాయదారునికి లాభ సాటిగా

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“ Sir, when I speak about some measures for alleviating the sufferings of the people in and around my place, of whom I have first hand information, it also applies to those parts of the State, where such conditions prevail.

“ Sir, my area is one of the most drought-affected and in the present conditions, even deepening of irrigation wells does not bear fruit on account of the failure of monsoon for seven successive years. This year dry land cultivation is practically nil. Even now pattadars holding 3 to 5 acres of land are living on one meal a day, their purchasing power deteriorating day by day. Drinking water wells in villages are very few and most of them are completely dry. Unless timely measures are taken by way of deepening drinking water wells and providing the people with relief work, I am afraid very soon we will find many isolated ‘ Rayalaseemas ’ and places like these.

“ Such being the sorry state of life of the agriculturists in non-delta areas, Sir, I would welcome the suggestion made by some of the hon. Members of this House to exempt the dry land cultivators from the proposed surcharge on land revenue but, at the same time, I am of opinion that the levy of heavy taxes on commercial crops will be injurious to ryots in these parts, as raising of many of these crops like cotton and groundnut solely depends upon timely rain which is quite uncertain.

“ Regarding deepening of irrigation wells, the only successful way of getting sufficient water in these parts, is by the use of boring implements. In this connexion, I would like to make a suggestion that the Government, instead of granting subsidies for sinking new wells, may supply a good number of these hand boring sets to the ryots, free of charge, and it will be well and wise if such distribution is made through village co-operative societies.

“ In connexion with the other irrigation facilities in this area, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that in spite of the various representations made to the previous Government and many petitions sent to the Electricity Supply Corporation concerned during the past 12 years and more to extend the electricity supply lines from Manapparai to Vyampatty, no steps have been taken so far. I may also add that the extension of these lines to Palakurichi and Thuvarangurichi is a necessity under the present circumstances.

“ The proposal to build a small anicut over Ponnani river and a storage tank at Kannoothoo have not yet materialized although it was said that these were awaiting expert opinion. Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps so that this unfortunate area may be given these facilities as early as possible.

“ Sir, our agriculturists know how to grow more food. Their present crying need is not instruction in modern scientific methods of cultivation, but sufficient supply of water and manure at the proper time. They know much about the cattle wealth, but how can we expect them to improve the breed when herds of their

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cattle are being sent to the slaughter-house every day for want of grazing grounds? They know that by the abundant use of green manure they can multiply the yield from the land, but where can they find it when they have no easy access to the nearby forests? Even the small quantity of artificial manure supplied by the Government is not made available to the ordinary ryot in season and at a moderate price.

“Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to make arrangements for issuing permits for grazing and cutting green leaves for manure from the adjoining Government forests in such a manner that the ryots can have these benefits without much difficulty.

“Regarding agricultural implements, I would suggest that the Government may insist upon every merchant to whom iron is supplied for making agricultural implements to supply the required number of these implements to the Agriculture Department from every quota so that they may be distributed to the ryots through village co-operative societies.

“Sir, for the improvement of agriculture and the advancement of their economic conditions, the agriculturists must have good health and proper education. Medical relief and primary education are a real necessity, in addition to a net-work of roads connecting all the main villages. For all these facilities we have to depend chiefly on the District Board. Sir, the President of our District Board is really doing very good work in this respect. I am sure he will continue to satisfy the needs of the villages to a considerable extent, if the Government are good enough to place a substantial amount at his disposal by increasing the usual grant to the District Board from the Motor Vehicles Tax in which case the Government are now getting nearly five times the original tax.

“Before concluding my speech, I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my opinion on a matter affecting the physical and spiritual vitality of the agriculturists. During the general discussion on the Budget, one of the hon. Members of this House suggested that birth control appliances might be supplied to all villages. Sir, I strongly oppose this measure on mental, moral, and physical grounds and request the Government not to encourage this criminal method of birth control. As Gandhiji himself has said, ‘self-control is the best way of birth control’. Let not these novel introductions resulting in acts against Nature interfere with the calm and contented life of the villagers.

“Sir, since my time is up, I will conclude my speech with a request to the Government that concession in school fees may be given to all Christian Harijans, and exemption from endowment may be granted at least in the case of those secondary schools conducted by well-established religious organizations.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah. Sir, we are now on a matter relating to the peasant. The peasant is the most important man in the economy of things obtaining in our land, but he is, at the same time, the most

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neglected man also. There are very many ills in Indian agriculture and so far as the South Indian peasantry is concerned, we have got to direct our attention to a greater extent than we have hitherto been doing to his needs and wants. Sir, since the time at my disposal is very short, I shall briefly narrate to you some of the most important needs of South Indian peasantry and I would, in that connexion, request the State Government to have some clear-cut plan, five-year plan, if necessary, so that it may be executed in the course of one regime of our administration. It may not be possible for the Government to take up all the problems pertaining to the State and be trying to execute schemes to solve them one after another. If they take up all the schemes, they may not be able to satisfactorily execute any one of them. Therefore, it would be much better in the interests of our agriculture for the Government to take up this problem and give it the topmost priority so that this problem may cease once and for all at least to a limited extent. For the improvement of agriculture, we need a lot of ruralization. As I said on another occasion on the floor of this House, I wish to state that ruralization must begin at least now and we must put a stop to urbanization slowly and steadily so that we may be able to do some concrete help to our agricultural brethren. The most serious problem affecting the South Indian peasant is his indebtedness. The ryot and his debts are two inconsistent things in my opinion. No ryot can function properly with debts. The ryot who is employed in the most useful service for humanity will not be able to carry on his avocation and render his bit of service to humanity if he is going to be kept in perpetual want. So far as this State is concerned, he has been obviously in need and his needs have been mostly due to poverty. Perpetual poverty has stunted his progress and he has not been able to render his service to humanity properly. Therefore, I submit that his debts must be wiped out now. To achieve this object, between 1937 and 1939 when the present Chief Minister was at the helm of affairs, he brought forward, what was known as the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act of 1938. That is an Act designed to give some relief to poor agriculturists in the matter of some debts. But that was a matter of scaling down his debts. The scaling down affected only certain old debts and it also effected some changes and some reductions in the rates of interest payable by him. At that time, I may recall to the memory of this House, it was also considered whether a moratorium could be declared. The pros and cons were considered but, for some reason, it was given up. I submit to this House that a bold measure such as that is called for in the agrarian economy that is now obtaining. Unless we are able to do some such thing which will go a long way to help the ryot, he will not be able to progress. Therefore, I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to see whether even now a moratorium cannot be declared, at least in respect of small debts of our agriculturists amounting to less than Rs. 500. That is one of my humble requests to the Government.

“To solve the problem of agriculture, much of departmental, concentrated work is also needed. We need for that purpose an able and efficient administrator, whether he is the Secretary of the

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Department or any other official. In this connexion, I would recall to this House the name of a famous person in North India. He was an Englishman and not an Indian. But still we would like to have some replicas of such persons. He was Mr. M. L. Darling of the Punjab. That gentleman devoted a lot of his time and the best part of his time to the care of the ordinary Punjab peasant. The Punjab peasant was known for his indebtedness. He was paying interest at the rate of 75 per cent per annum. It seemed that slowly and steadily the Punjab peasantry might get ruined. Ultimately the problem assumed very serious proportions and it was tackled in a way. I would, therefore, advocate that some such thing will have to be done for South Indian peasants too, if we want to help them in a real way.

"Now, what is most needed for the ordinary peasants? I am now talking about the small-scale owners of lands and not about the big landlords. The small landholders want to have oil engines or electric pumpsets. They are most essential things. But what is happening to-day? If an application is put in to the Agricultural department for the supply of an oil engine, it generally takes two years and sometimes even three years to get it. I would say, at any rate, more than six months would be unnecessary for this purpose. If the department takes more than six months for the supply, it would be harassing the ryot and it would not be helping him at all. Therefore, I suggest that, if an application is put in for the supply of an oil engine, it must be disposed of within six months. Greater attention than at present must be paid to this question.

"In this connexion, I would also beg to mention that one other problem which has ruined our agricultural friends is the question of fragmentation of holdings. Some suitable legislation will have to be enacted sooner than later to stop this fragmentation of holdings, if our agriculturists should be saved from further deterioration. We may fix a limit of 5 acres to be the minimum extent below which a holding cannot go.

"I would also make one or two points about the relationship that exists between the landlords and the tenants. We also see, even during question-hour in this House, how tenants are being evicted from time to time either because new legislations are going to come or because the landlords do not want the tenants. I say that some protection must be given to the tenants here and now. They cannot be left to the tender mercies of the capitalist landlord. We will have to embark on land legislation to protect the privileges of the tenant and to see that his occupancy rights are not taken away and that he is not evicted for unnecessary reasons.

"Then comes the question of minimum wages and regulation of employment hours into the picture. If we want our ryots to produce more and more for the benefit of the consuming public, then we must tackle this question of minimum wages and also employment hours. Special concessions will have to be given to the ryots so that they may be kept above want. A prosperous and contented band of agriculturists is an asset to this State and

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I appeal to the Government that they may formulate some definite plans to help the ordinary ryots. With these words, I conclude my speech."

* **SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:**—“అప్పుడు, ఇప్పుడు వ్యవసాయాన్ని గురించి మన ఆసంగి హాలులో మామకోట్ల చిట్టె రూపాయల డిమాండును నేను ఆమోది చేయవ్వాను. ఈ విషయమై నేను కొన్ని కుటుంబ మేకలువంటి సంగతులు నాకు తెలిసిన తరుణము మీతో మనక చెప్పవ్వాను. వివిధ విమిటంటే యీ వ్యవసాయార్థవృద్ధి విషయములో మన దేశము వ్యవసాయము అనేక విధాలుగా ఉత్పన్నమైన స్థితిలో పూర్వకాంతము నుంచి భ్రష్టమైన మరల మరల రక్షణ పుష్కలమైన తీరాల్సినది మనకి చేయవ్వాను. గత కాలమును ప్రభుత్వము మరల రాష్ట్రములోని వ్యవసాయదార్లకు విలాపి ఉ. యోగం కలిగించలేదు. అందువలననే మనకు ఆహార భాగ్యము పడించలే. పోషణము జరిగించునది నమము చాలా ఉష్ణమును అనుభవించుచున్నాము. అందుకే యీ వ్యవసాయము విషయములో కొన్ని లాభాలు మాత్రమే కలుగజేయున్నాయి. కాని జనాభా ఎక్కువైంది కాంగ్రెసు చేత మనకు తగిన స్థితి వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలు పరిశీలింపగా, ప్రతి తాలూకాలోను అందరికీ సమానంగా అంతకపోషణము ల్లి, కొవి కొన్ని పరిశీలనలో వ్యవసాయదార్లు అనేక యిబ్బందులు పడవచ్చు. కొన్ని తేడాలు కలదు మనలో. రాష్ట్రములో నీరు లభ్యమౌచున్న నీరు లభ్యమైన సగా కాకపోవడమువల్ల, నీరు లేని చోట్ల పంటలు పండి పోవడములను వ్యవసాయదారులు వ్యవసాయమును వృద్ధి చేయలేక పోవచ్చును, ఆకార భాగ్యము పంట కొంత చెందింది. ఇంకొకాడు మరల దేశములో వ్యవసాయము విదేశీ పంట మీద జరగడముచేత వ్యవసాయము వృద్ధి చెందలేదు. వ్యవసాయ పాట్లు మెండువారు వ్యవసాయదార్లకు ఎరువులు సకాలము లో సరైనవి చేయలేదు. ఎరువులు కొనుక్కనేసుకుంటేనా యీ వ్యవసాయ దార్లకు అప్పులు సకాలములో యివ్వడలేదు. యీ వ్యవసాయదార్లకు యిచ్చిన ఎరువులనా కొన్ని రకాలే యిచ్చారు. యింకా కొన్ని యివ్వనేలేదు. ఈ ఎరువులు విత్తనములు కొనుక్కనేసుకు ఆప్పులు యివ్వడంవిషయంలో సకాలములో వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాల గాను సరైన అప్పులు మ జారు చేయవలసినది చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయమని చెబుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు సరిగ్గా సకాలములో సరైనవి జరిగిన ఎంత ప్రభుత్వమువాని నింపిన సవరణము లేండా యుండెడిది. అందులకు పోయిన సంవత్సరముకు యీ సంవత్సరము మన దేశము, రాష్ట్రము, అధిక పరిస్థితిలో చాలా తక్కువ స్థితిలోనికి వచ్చింది. ప్రధాన సంవత్సరము ఎరువులు భరతన్న యీ సంవత్సరము భరతమునా చాలా శోచనీయమని మంచిచెప్పా యున్నాను. ఇంకొక యింకా యీ గవర్నమెంటు వ్యవసాయాద్యోగములు యిచ్చినందుకు అంక 1930 వ సంవత్సరములోన, అటు తరువాత కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలు ప్రతి జిల్లాలోను, తాలూకా తాలూకాలోను గ్రామములకు వచ్చి అన్నిరకముల కష్టములు చూచెడివారు. అందువల్ల ఆ రోజులలో పంట అంతతక్కువగా కాకుండా ప్రజలకు సహజంగా చూచువచ్చినది. ఈనాడు వికారముచేతగాని యీ Demonstrators అటు కూర్చుంటే చేయకుండా విదేశీ ఒక తాలూకా Headquartersలో కూర్చుంటే అధికమువల్ల చేయవలసినది యీ వ్యవసాయదార్లకు వివిధముగాను ప్రశ్న యోగించుచు లేదు. దీని విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము వారు తన శ్రద్ధ పాటించి జరిగించుచున్నాను. గవర్నమెంటువారు Co-operative Societies పెట్టారేగాని పంటకుబడి కలవానికి అప్పులు లభ్యమౌననే కాని, వీర, కిక్కిగావుండే వ్యవసాయదార్లకు లాభి చడములేదు. ఈ అప్పులు సరైనవి కాకముందే లభించకపోవడమువల్ల వ్యవసాయదారులు

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అప్పులుచాలు కావడం తప్ప, వితనములు ఎప్పుడు కొనుక్కునేటందుకు డబ్బు సకాలములో అందటంలేదు. అందుచేత వ్యవసాయమును వృద్ధిచేసి ఎక్కువ కంటే కంటేవ లెకపోతున్నాం. మన రాష్ట్రములో వేలాది ఎకరాల భూమి సాగులోనికి తీసుకు రాగల భూములు అనేక జిల్లాలలో ముఖ్యముగా విశాఖు విశ్రాంతలో ఉన్నవి. వీటి అన్నిటికీని నీటి సౌకర్యాలులే. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఉద్దేశించే ప్రాజెక్టులను త్వరలో నిర్మించిన ఎకల ప్రజలకు చాలా మేలుచేసేవారు అగుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాను. యీ ప్రాజెక్టులను త్వరలో నిర్మించి, ఉద్యోగపక్షిని త్వరలో యీ వ్యవసాయదార్లకు సలైలు చేయమని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. యీ ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించినట్లయితే యిప్పుడు బజరుగావున్న భూములు చాలావరకు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావలగును. రాయలసీమ మాదిరిగా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లా చాలా పెనుకడదిన జిల్లా అయిపోయింది. నీటి సౌకర్యములు లేక ప్రజలు ఆ జిల్లాలో ఆహార ధాన్యపు కొరతపై అనేక కష్టాలు పడుతున్నారు. మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉద్దేశించిన మార్చింగు ప్రాజెక్టును సమగ్రంగా నిర్మించి ఉద్యోగపక్షిని సలైలు చేస్తే, వ్యవసాయదార్లకు ఉపయోగించడమే కాకుండా, పెద్ద ప్రజా నీకానికి ఆహార కొరత ఉండదు. బజరుగావున్న వేలాది ఎకరాల భూమి సాగులోనికి వస్తుంది.

“దక్షిణ దేశములో యీ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సరఫరావల్ల వ్యవసాయము వృద్ధిలో త్వరదనిస్తే, అప్పుడు యీ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి క్రింద చాలా ఖర్చు అవుతున్నదిన్నీ, అంతర్రెండులు అట్లు లేదనిపి ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారైన శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు Opposition Leader అయిన శ్రీ తేన్నెట విశ్వనాథంగారు అడగినప్పుడు అట్టి సందర్భాలు వేరురాదని అన్నారు. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఆలా అన్వయము చేయాలని తమ ఉద్దేశ్యంకాదని, మా ఖర్చులల్ల ఆలా జరుగుచున్నదిన్నీ, కావలసియుంటే రాష్ట్రం బాధ్యులగునని పరిమోక్షించునని వారు అన్నారు. యీ విషయం లో నా అధిప్రాయమేమిటగా, ఒక సమిష్టి కమిషన్ ను ఏర్పాటుచేసి అన్ని దశలకు అందరికీ సరసమాన హక్కులు త్వరలో కాబట్టి, రాష్ట్ర విభజనలో త్వరలో అస్సీలో సరసమాన హక్కులున్నవిని అయిస్తాను. ఈ దశమున యీ రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరిగిందయితే అందువలన వారి స్వయంక్షమే ఆధారపడవలసిన ప్రాజెక్టు విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి స్కీములు ఎలా త్వరలో నిర్మించుకోగలరని మనచెయ్యచున్నాను. యీ రాష్ట్ర విభజన కేసులుములో మా అంధ్రులందరికీ ప్రత్యేక అధిప్రాయము ఉండాలని మనచేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI M. MUNI REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very sorry that this Demand has not been given top priority in this House. Very many hon. Members who are very eager to give some constructive suggestions are not at all given a chance. We are given only five minutes to speak and I do not know how it will be possible for us to deal with this vast subject in so short a time. Anyway, I wish to give some concrete suggestions within this short time.

“With reference to assignment of lands to landless people, many hon. Members have spoken. Indiscriminate grant of pattas to landless people will land us in a very precarious position and that will affect the agricultural industry. In this State, we have got two crores of acres of cultivable waste lands. If all these lands are assigned to landless people, then we will not have any grazing

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grounds or communal lands in the villages. This aspect of the problem is not taken into consideration. I think many hon. Members from the Communist Party were saying that more than forty to fifty thousand people surrounded them and asked them to see that all the waste lands were assigned to them. If all the lands are fully assigned to landless Harijans and other landless poor people, certainly we will not have any ground at all for grazing purposes. No doubt there are some genuine cases where people who are really poor have to be assigned lands and I have no objection if lands are assigned to such people.

As far as other things are concerned, under post-war reconstruction schemes, for development of agriculture and establishment of Research stations, they are spending two crores and seventeen lakhs of rupees. We want that agricultural boards must be established in every district and taluk in this State so that seed development, multiplication farms, plan production farms, poultry industry, fishery development, etc., can be encouraged and worked in a scientific way. The food problem is a problem of problems and many hon. Members have spoken on the manner in which it could be solved.

As regards the Tanks Improvement Act, no doubt, the Act was passed in 1949. But so far, the Government have not taken any steps in this regard. We have got 8,575,000 acres under water and our Agricultural Minister was telling us that they can develop to the extent of 1,500 pounds of fish per acre. If only the Agricultural department took some care and improved these tanks, which are more than 35,000 in number, we will certainly be able to develop the fishery industry.

In this connexion, I wish to state that fodder is also very important. If these tanks are not kept in good condition and if no water is available for irrigation, then we will not be able to supply fodder to the cattle. We have got a large number of cattle, but still what is the consumption of milk? In Japan, the per capita consumption is 60 pounds whereas in India it is only 2 pounds. If fodder is not supplied to our cattle in adequate quantities, we will not be able to protect our cattle. In this connexion, I wish to mention that the assignment of lands has got a direct bearing on this subject. If lands are assigned indiscriminately, we will not have grazing lands for our cattle and ultimately the landless poor owning cattle will be affected more than anybody.

5-30
P.m.

As for seed development and multiplication farms, I wish to suggest that the Government themselves must take steps to supply good seedlings to the ryots so that the yield per acre may be increased in this State. More than 1,500 acres of land must be earmarked for this purpose and the Government must engage labour and cultivate the land and see that good seedlings are supplied to the ryots. According to Government reports, more than twelve and a half per cent increase in production can be effected by supplying good seedlings to the ryots.

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"As regards grafts, the ryots have to pay four or five rupees for purchasing them. The Government must supply free of cost or at least at cheaper rates, these grafts to the ryots so that they may grow a large number of fruit-yielding trees.

"Coming to poultry, we must follow the example of countries like Denmark in the West. Most of the western countries have developed poultry on a co-operative basis and that system must be introduced in every village here so that the food problem may be solved satisfactorily. Sir, fishery development, poultry development, plant multiplication and other schemes should be worked first in the district and taluk agricultural research stations.

"The supply of agricultural implements has become a problem for the ryots. In Hosur taluk, for example, we have made many representations for the supply of agricultural implements to ryots in time. We are asked to form Iron and Steel Co-operative Societies, that is, fabricators' societies, so that the ryots may be able to get the materials in time. But there is a rule that only fabricators will be enrolled in the societies as members and that is a great impediment. The fabricators will not be able to invest any amount towards share capital and the ryots are allowed only ten per cent to contribute. So much so, the implements required by the ryots are not supplied in time. This position requires to be looked into by the Government.

"As regards supply of manures, the Government are having a scheme for the compost manures. The ryots are allowed to dig pits and compost manure is prepared. In this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that if a man owns fifteen acres of land, as many as two acres will be required for digging pits. In Hosur, where some influential ryots have undertaken this work, more than four or five acres of land are to be earmarked for the purpose of compost pit manures only. I do not know how far the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture subscribes to the view that this is economical and is helping the peasants.

"Apart from the supply of agricultural implements, food-grains must be distributed to the ryots so that they might be in a position to repay their loan and be saved from the exploitation of the rich landlords. Unless the agricultural industry is given top priority, we will not be able to solve our problem of food in this State. In America and in other Western countries, they are following different methods."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Mr. Lakshmipathy will now speak. I fix five minutes for each speaker."

* SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHY NAICKER :—"சனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, விவசாய இலாகா மான்யத்தின் கீழ் பேசும்போது, இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாய இலாகா எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறதென்றதைத் தென்பதைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எவ்வளவு காலாகாலிலுள்ள விவசாய பெயர்ஸ்களின்மீது யார் என்பதை சில இடங்களில் தெரியாது. இந்த மாதிரியாக விவசாயத்தை மன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கென்று ஒரு யூனிட்டை இலாகாவாக ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு அதைத் தெரியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. மக்களிடம், அவர்கள் ஏதற்காக

[Sri K. S. Lakshmiopathy Naicker] [28th July 1952]

இருக்கிறார்களென்றால், விவசாயத்தை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கான புதிதாக கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட சில கருவிகளை உபயோகிப்பது எப்படி என்று விவசாயிகளுக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டுவதற்கும், உன்னதமான உற்பத்தியைக் கூடிய விதைகளை அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லவும் அவைகளை விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடிய முறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்காகவும் அவர்கள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதே நியாயம், இன்றையதினத்தில் அவர்கள் வேலை என்ன வாக இருக்கிறதென்றால், இரும்புகளையும், உரங்களையும் பின்னாக்குகளையும் விற்பதற்காக அவர்கள் ஸேல்ஸ் ஏஜென்ட் மாதிரியாக இருந்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சந்தில் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டதாவது, 'அந்த மாதிரியான வேலைகளையெல்லாம் மாற்றி இப்பொழுது கோவாபரேடியல் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது' என்று தெரிவித்தார். கொடுத்திருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் எப்படி விவசாயம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது, எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் இப்போது வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய நூதன யந்திரங்களை (Modern implements) ஐப்பற்றி விவசாயிகள் என்னதான் தெரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களுடைய விவசாயத்தை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்காக என்னென்ன செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு யோசிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதிலும், செடிகளுக்கு வரக்கூடிய பூச்சி, வியாதி இவைகளைப்பற்றி விவசாயி தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கென்று ஒரு டிபார்ட்மென்ட் இருக்கிறதா என்றுகூட தெரியாத நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

"இதைப் பொருத்தவரையிலும் அவர்களிடத்தில் என்ன போதனை செய்துபார்த்திலும் அவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நேரிடையாக ஒன்றைப் பார்த்தால்தான் தெரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு மத்திய விவசாயப் பண்ணை இருக்கிறபடியினால், அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கும், மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலுமுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கும் மாறுதல் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் நேரிடையாக அங்கு நடக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயத்தை கண்கூடாகப் பார்த்துத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கும், அதன் மூலம் உபபொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயத்தை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கும் ஒரு வழி இருக்கிறது. இதுபோல் விவசாய டிமாண்ட் ரேஷன் பண்ணைகள் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் நிறுவப்படவேண்டும். அவ்விதமாக பண்ணைகளை நிறுவி, விவசாயத்தில் என்னென்ன புதிய முறைகளைக் கையாளவேண்டும் என்று விவசாயிகள் தெரிந்துகொள்ளச்செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் எல்லாருமும் ஒன்றுகூடும் இடத்தில் விவசாய பொருட் காட்சி நடத்தவேண்டும். விவசாயப் பொருள்களை அபிவிருத்தி பண்ணுவதற்கான வழிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்டுவதற்கு மாஜிக் 'லாண்டர்ன்' மூலமாகவது சினிமாப் படங்கள் மூலமாகவது காட்டப்படவேண்டும். அவர்கள் எங்கே ஒன்றுகூடுகிறார்களென்றால், வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை கூடக்கூடிய, திருப்பூர் போன்ற இடங்களில், காலநடை சந்தைகளில் ஒன்றுகூடுகிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்திலே அவர்களுக்கு இதுபோன்ற படிப்பிளையைப் படங்கள் மூலம் காட்டினால்தான் விவசாய மக்கள் முன்னுக்கு வர ஏதுவாக இருக்குமென்பதையே பிரசாரத்தின் மூலமாகவும் பத்திரிகைகளில் விளம்பரத்தின் மூலமாகவும், துண்டுப் பிரசாரத்தின் மூலமாகவும், அவர்களுடைய விவசாயத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்வதானது அவர்களுக்கு சரியான படிப்பிளையைக் கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இதுபோன்ற காரியங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்கு வேண்டிய வேலைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். உழவுயந்திரம், நிரவுயந்திரம் (Tractor-Bull-dozer) ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒன்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. அதை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதுபோன்ற காரியங்களை அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

5-10
P.m.

* SRI G. VAGHEESAM PILLAI :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த விவசாய மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 1938-39-ல் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் ரூ. 20,62,000-ம், 1945-46-ல் 74,06,000-ம் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்காகச்

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செலவழித்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்பட்டதும் விவசாயத்திற்கு அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தி 1952-53-ல் ரூ. 3,874,300 பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதற்காக நாங்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறோம். இன்னும் இதே மாதிரி அடுத்த வருஷத்திலும் விவசாயத்திற்கு இவ் வருஷம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்தவிட அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காருக்குக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“விவசாயப் பொருள்கள் நல்ல விலைக்கு விற்பதால் பயிரிடுவதில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஊக்கம் இருக்கிறது இந்த சமயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் நூதனமான முறைகளில் பயிர்ந் முழுகளைக் கற்பித்தலும், நீண்ட கால கடன் கொடுத்தல் மூலமாகவும், இன்னின் பம்பு ஸெட்ரிகள் தாராளமாகக் கொடுத்தும், விவசாயக் கருவிகளை அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்தும் உதவினால் விவசாயத்தை அதிகமாக விருத்தியடையும்படிச் செய்ய சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கும். ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எல்லா வகைகளிலும் உதவியளிக்க முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து உணவுப் பொருளை இறக்குமதி செய்யும் போது, அதற்கு அதிக விலை கொடுப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக, நம்முடைய விவசாயிகளுக்கு நீண்ட காலக் கடனாக பணம் கொடுக்கலாம். விவசாயத்தில் எருவிடுதல் முக்கியம். அதே மாதிரி நூதன முறையில் சாகுபடி செய்ய விதைகளைப் பொறுக்கதல், soil-க்குத் தகுந்தார்போல் நெல் நடுதல், selection க்குத் தகுந்தார்போல், நில வசதிக்குத் தகுந்தார்போல் பசுந்தமையிழும் விதம். இன்னும் இவையெல்லாம் கவனித்து ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைகளை நிறுவி, பழ வகை, நெல் வகை, எண்ணை வித்து வகை கரும்பு வகை முதலியவற்றில் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிக ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் இவ்வித ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து, எந்தெந்த விதைகளை எந்தெந்த காலத்தில் விதைப்பது, எந்தெந்த முறையில் செய்பவேண்டும் என்பது அனேகமாக விவசாயிக் குத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்கு விளம்பரம் அதிகமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். நியூஸ்டில் போல சினிமா பிரிமிகள், சுமார் 1,200 அல்லது 2,000 அடி நீளத்தில் தயாரித்து, அதை ஒவ்வொரு சினிமாக்களிலும் கட்டாயமாகப் போடும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“‘மேரிச் செல்வம்’ என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு பத்திரிகை நடத்துகிறார்கள். ‘கல்கி’, ‘ஆனந்த விகடன்’ போன்ற பத்திரிகைகளின் அட்டைப் படங்கள் போல கவர்ச்சிகரமாக இந்தப் பத்திரிகையின் அட்டையும் இருந்தால், அதிகமான பிரதிகள் விற்பனையாகும். அப்பொழுதுதான், அதிகமான பிரதிகளை விவசாயிகள் வாங்கி அதனால் பயனடைய முடியும். தினசரிப் பத்திரிகைகளில்லல்லாம் சிறந்த கட்டுரைகள் விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைகளில் உள்ளவர்களைக்கொண்டும், விவசாய நிபுணர்களைக்கொண்டும், சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைக்கொண்டும் அனுப்பவமுள்ள விவசாயிகளைக் கொண்டும் எழுதச் செய்யவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி அறிஞர்களைக் கொண்டு எழுதப்படும் கட்டுரைகளை படிப்பதால், விவசாயிகள் நூதன முறைகளில் விவசாயத்தைச் செய்வதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

“ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளிலும், உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளிலும் விவசாயத்தைப் பற்றிய பாடங்கள் இதவரையிலும் அதிகமாக சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலும், ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிலும், விவசாயத்தைப் பற்றி ஒரு பாடமாவது பாட புத்தகத்தில் கட்டாயமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் டெக்ஸ்ட் புக் கமிட்டியானவர் வற்புறுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“அமெரிக்காவில் High breed seeds தயார் செய்து, விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த விதைகளை அரசாங்க பண்ணைகளிலும், சொந்த பண்ணைகளிலும் அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தருகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு 500, 1,000 பவுண்டு அதிகமாக விளையுக்கும். High breed seeds போடுவதால் மாதிரியும் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு 500 பவுண்டு முதல் 1,000 வரைகூட அதைப்போல விளையும். நம் தேசத்தில் ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைகள் இல்லாததால் அதிகமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு விதைகள் சப்ளை செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. High breed seeds நடடு நூதன முறையில் சாகுபடி செய்தால் ஏக்கர்

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ఈ ప్రజల స్థితి బాగుపడవలెనంటే, గ్రామగ్రామములలోను వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధన కేంద్రాలు నెల రోజు వాటి వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధిని చేకూర్చేటట్లు చేశామని వర్తమానం వచ్చింది. ఈ కార్యక్రమం ప్రారంభమైంది. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ప్రభుత్వం పాతకాంక్షలు పూర్తిచేసి, వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధిని చేకూర్చేటట్లు చేశామని వర్తమానం వచ్చింది. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ప్రభుత్వం పాతకాంక్షలు పూర్తిచేసి, వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధిని చేకూర్చేటట్లు చేశామని వర్తమానం వచ్చింది.

దేశంలో వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధికి పశుసంపద అత్యవసరమైనది. కనుక పశుపదను తీవ్రంగా పెంచుచి, రాజ్యాంగ సూత్రం ప్రకారం వ్యవసాయాన్ని పెంచుచు ఉన్నట్లు చేసిన శాస్త్రాన్ని కనుగొని అభివృద్ధి పట్టానికి ప్రయత్నము పూనుకోవలెను. ఈ సంవత్సరంలో అట్టి ప్రాంతాలలో వేస్తున్న పుల్లరి శిస్తును సంపూర్ణంగా మివడవించాలి. అట్లుగా రాయలసీమలో మన, మేనేరి సంధించిన వర్షాలపై పశుసంపద చాలా మంది. కొంత ప్రాంతాలలో పుల్లరి వేల కొలిచి వసూరు, అక్కడ ప్రజలు విరేధము చేయక గురి అయినారు. దీనికి తోడు బంగారపు సంప్రదించునట్లు పట్టికలతో కూడిన కొంత కొండలను ఆ సంసాగ ఇండియన్ మ్యూనియన్ లో చేరి తెరుచుకొని, రివ్యూ పాఠాన్ని ప్రాంతానికి ప్రకటించి ప్రజల పశులను ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో విడుదల చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాము. బొబ్బిలి తాలూకాలో అక్కడ కొండ ప్రాంతాల వసుసరించి యున్న గ్రామాలలో కూడ ఈ నిషేధము అమలులో యున్నది. కనుక ఈలాంటి రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ పద్ధతులను తలపెట్టి పశు సంపదను పెంపొందించుటకు తోడ్పడవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

తరువాత కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులు చాలా ముఖ్యమైనవి. ఆర్యప్రాముఖ్యమైనవి. అయితే, మధ్యపాద నిషేధము, ఖాదీ ఉత్పత్తి, నిర్మాణ విద్యావిభాగములాంటి ఉత్తమోత్తమమైన విధానాలు ఆచరణలో కొరతను ప్రభుత్వ యాజమాన్యం విఫలత్వం పొందినట్లు కాకండా ఇవి సరకుగా నిరూపించినచో, జాతీయ సంపద వివరంగా పెంపొందుతుంది. మరియు పంపర్ల ప్రణాళిక దిగ్విజయముగా అమలుకు వస్తుంది. కేవలం ఏర్పాట్లపైనే ఆధారపడకుండా కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రాంతములలో స్త్రీ భూమిలో సగముభాగము నీటిపారుదల క్రిందకు తెచ్చి, ప్రజలకు ఎల్లప్పుడూ పనికి, జీవనధృతిని కల్పించడమే కాకుండా అధికాహారోత్పత్తికి తోడ్పడి, మూడింట భాగము భూమిని పశువులు మేయటముగాను, చంటి చెరుకులకుగాను తెలివితే గ్రామ సౌకర్యాలకు ప్రయోగించినందుల, పశుసంపద వృద్ధిబొంది వ్యవసాయము - అభివృద్ధి కాగలదు. ఈ కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులకు నియంత్రించబడే ఉద్యోగులు ఇతరంతా విజ్ఞానము లేకుండా, సర్వకాలం దానికి ఉపయోగపడేవారుగా ఉండాలి. వ్యవసాయములోను, ఆర్థిక స్థితిలోను, కనుక జరిగియున్న మార్పాతములలో, ఈ సంవత్సరం ఒక కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

ఇక, మా బొబ్బిలి తాలూకా యాంత్రిక ఎన్జీయూ గ్రామాలగుటచే శిస్తు, నీటి లభింప కలిపియున్నది. ఇప్పటికే రైతులు పన్నుల భాగముతో క్రుంగిపోయింటే, ప్రభుత్వము తిరిగి సర్కార్లను, నీటి అవకాశ బంతులు వేయబడుతుంటే, రైతు పురోభివృద్ధిని కోరుచు ముందుగా విధానమిదేనా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మా తాలూకాలో వెలుగు రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ పద్ధతిని పరిచేవారు. నీటి ఒడదులు లేక వలుకు ఉడిచినది తెలియని కొంతమంది నీరులేని ఎరువుల, సకాలములో కొరకవు ఈ కార్య

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members have only ten minutes more. I want to divide these ten minutes and allow three Members to speak, each for three minutes".

*SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR:—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மான்யத்தை எதிர்த்து இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச முன் வந்திருக்கிறேன். விவசாயத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட முடிக்கும் பணம் அனாவசியமான முறையில் அதிகமாக செலவுபிக்கப்படுகிறது. சிறிது காரியங்களுக்கு அவசியமாக செலவுபிக்கப்பட்டாலும் அநேகம் காரியங்களுக்கு அனாவசியமாக செலவுபிக்கப்படுகிறது. எந்த காரியங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக செலவுபிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதற்கு சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக விவசாய சபாஸ்கள் காலா காலத்தில் சிணைப்பதில்லை. சாதாரணமாக சல்பேட் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய காலத்தில் ‘பாஸ் பேட்’ கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பாஸ்பேட் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய காலத்தில் ‘சல்பேட்’ கொடுக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்கள் இதை நன்றி உணர்ந்து இருப்பார்கள்.

“தாலுகா தலைநகரில்தான் இந்த விவசாய ஆய்வு இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் விவசாயிகள் 10, 15 மைல்கள் வந்து அவர்களிடம் யே சனை கேட்க வேண்டியதா இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் பிரக்காவிற்கு ஒரு விவசாய இப்போவை ஏற்படுத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயத்திற்கு அதிகமாக பசுந்தான் உரம் வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரில் அதிகமான பசுந்தான் பயிர் செய்யப்படவில்லை. விவசாயிகள் பசுந்தான் வாங்கும் காலத்தில் பட்டாசாரர்களிடம் பணம் இருப்பதில்லை. சில சமயங்களில் அதிகமான விதை விற்கிறது. அந்தக் காலங்களில் அதை வாங்குவதற்கு அவர்கள் சையில் பணம் இல்லாததால் அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் கடன் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் கடன் உதவி செய்து கொடுத்தால் விவசாயிகள் தாங்களாகவே அதிகமான பசுந்தான் உரம் பயிர் செய்துகொள்ள முடியும். மற்றும் அடுத்த வருஷம் விவசாயிக்கு தான் பயிரிடும் நிலம் தனக்கு வேரும் என்று நிச்சயமில்லை. அதனால் அவன் பசுந்தான் பயிரிடுவதற்கு முடியாமல் இருக்கிறான். அடுத்த வருஷம் அவனுக்கு நிலம் நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைக்கும் என்று இருந்தால் அவன் நிச்சயமாக பசுந்தான் உரம் பயிர் செய்வான். இப்பொழுது அதுனுக்கு பசுந்தான் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அவனுக்கு கடன் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் அவன் அதைக்கொண்டு பயிரிடுவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கும். இன்றைய தினம் ஆற்றங்கரைகளிலுள்ள தழைகள் ஏலத்திற்கு விடப்படுகிறது. காட்டுத்தூர் ஸ்ரீமான் டி. எஸ். ராஜன் அவர்கள் அவைகளை இப்பொழுது குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார். அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதை வாங்குவதற்கு சந்தாப்தம் இல்லை. ஆகவே, அங்கு மலைகளிலும், வடல் பிரதேசங்களிலும் புறம்போக்குகளிலும் காடுகளிலும் தழைகள் இருந்தால் அதை தடங்கல் இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு உதவி அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

இன்றைய தினம் விவசாயிகள் கடன் வசதி கிடைக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அப்படி கடன் கிடைத்தாலும் அதைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதமான சங்கட நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நியாயமான வாரம் குத்தகைகளை நிர்ணயம்

28th July 1952] [Sri P. Venkatesa Sholagar]

செய்தாலும் அடுத்த வருஷம் நிலம் தங்களுக்கு நிச்சயமாக கிடைக்கும் எனிறிருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்கி செலவு செய்து பயிரிடுவார்கள், பிறகு அந்தக் கட்டை திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு குத்தகைக்குறைப்பு, வார உயர்வு, குடிவார உரிமை வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு நான் இத்தகைய முடிததுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. VENKAIAH:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah and oppose the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister. In doing so, I have to say that the interest evinced by the Government in the working of the Agricultural Department is most unsatisfactory. The work of the Department is not at all useful to the peasants and the tillers of the soil. The different commodities that are produced, especially groundnuts, tobacco, cotton and many other commercial crops are now being purchased by the foreign monopolists, mainly the British companies. The grip they have over the market of these crops is most harrasing. In 1941 I think even the Director of Agriculture said that the grip of the I.L.T.D. and the other monopolist companies over the commercial crops market was harmful to the trade and the interest of the producers. In spite of this, the Government have not taken any action to release the grip of the foreign companies over the producers. Of course, they have passed what is called the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act. But the powers given to the Committees constituted under that Act are very limited. They are asked to depend on the Director of Agriculture for anything and everything. For instance, the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee submitted a report to the Government for fixation of the minimum price of tobacco. That is still pending and no action has been taken. Even as early as 1948 Government promised to appoint an advisory committee and see what could be done. But nothing has been done till now. Under the present arrangement, a number of members of the Committees like tobacco, groundnut or other committees are nominated. There are a greater number of traders on the committees than peasants and thus the committees do not serve the interests of the peasants in general. The Director of Agriculture appointed by this Government is an I.C.S. Officer and not a technical man.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member's time is over. The hon. Member Mr. Senapathi Gounder will now speak.”

*SRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER:—“சனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, விவசாய இலாகா இதவனக்கும் வினம்பம் இலாகாவாசனம் வியாபார இலாகாவாகவும் நடைபெற்று வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நல்ல தினம் யும் அனுபவமும் வாய்ந்த சனம் விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்கள் பல சீர்திருத்த தங்களைக் கொண்டுவருவார்கள் என்றுதான் நாங்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் எதிர்பார்த்தோம். அனால் பழைய வியாபாரத்தை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் கூட்டியே வியாபாரம் செய்யப்போவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் வியாபார முறையிலும் அதிக பலன் சாணவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் சென்ற வரண்டும் பொறுக்கு விதை சப்ளை செய்தார்கள். சாராயும் தால்காலில் கம்போடியா சி.டி. 4 பொறுக்கு விதையை டிபார்மெண்டு மூலமாக விநியோகம் செய்தார்கள். அனால் அந்த செடி முளைத்தவரும் காலத்தில் 10 சதவிகிதம் கருங்கண்ணி செடியாக இருந்தது. அசற்றக் காரணம் யார் என்று தெரியவில்லை. பிறகு விவசாயிகள் எதாவது விதையைக் கவந்து விதைத்தார்களா என்று கேட்டார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் விவசாயிகள் ‘நாங்கள் பலர் இந்த விதையைத்தான்

[Sri A. Senapathi Goundar] [28th July 1952]

வாங்கினோம். எல்லாரும் இதைத்தான் விதைத்தோம். இந்த பலன்தான் கண்டோம்' என்று சொன்னார்கள். 'ஆதலால் அது உங்களுடைய தவறுதலே தவிர எங்களுடைய தவறு இல்லை' என்றும் அவ்விதமே அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிப்படுத்தினார்கள். இவ்விதம் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மென்டு இருந்து அதற்கென்று பெரும் செலவு செய்தால் என்ன பிரயோசனம் என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

"அதுவுமில்லாமல் நமது விவசாய டிமாண்ட்டுகள் தாலாகாவிற்கு வருகிறார்கள். அநேகமாக அங்கே வருகிறவர்கள் தென் கன்னடத்திலிருந்தும் மலையாளத்திலிருந்தும் தான் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அந்த ஏரியாவிடமுள்ள மக்களுடன் பேசிப் பழகுவதற்கு மூன்று வருஷங்களாகும். அதற்குள் அவர்களை மாற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு பொது மக்களுடன், ஏழை விவசாயிகளுடன், அதிக தொடர்பு ஏற்படுவதில்லை. அந்த தொடர்பு இல்லாமல் எவ்விதம் விவசாயத்தில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய முடியும்? எவ்விதம் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு விவசாயத்தை போதிக்க முடியும் என்பதாகக் கேட்கிறேன்? உண்மையில் விவசாய இலாகா அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து நமது விவசாய மக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மை ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒவ்வொரு தாலாகாவிலும் அங்கே தரிசாகக்கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை

6 p.m. It being 6 o'clock Mr. Speaker proceeded, pursuant to the rules, successively to put forthwith the question on the Demand under discussion and also the questions on the other Demands notice of which had been given by Government.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,74,300 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,22,000 under Demand III—Stamps.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,92,500 under Demand V—Registration.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,48,300 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,82,800 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,01,300 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,65,900 under Demand XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,84,28,600 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,95,100 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,33,800 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,94,900 under Demand XXX—Pensions.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,73,100 under Demand XXXI—Stationery and Printing.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,91,700 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,15,800 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENTS OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payments of Compensation to landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,90,30,100 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,49,800 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,81,800 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,47,500 under Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XL—Commutated Value of Pensions.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,80,800 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,12,38,300 under Demand XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now adjourn the House to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday, 29th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.